

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 4800

號五十六年一十三緒光

MONDAY, JULY 17 1905.

一拜禮

號七十月七英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$18,000,000
STERLING RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE.....\$8,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. Goettl, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong: J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai: H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [21]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,720,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI. HONOLULU.
YOKOHAMA. SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO. NEWCHANG.
BOMBAY. MUKDEN.
TIENTSIN. PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING. CHEFOO.
KOBE. DALNY.
LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARIS: BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per Cent.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [20]

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

RESERVE FUND.....£875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

" " " " " " 3 " " "

" " " " " " 2 " " "

" " " " " " 1 " " "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tainanfu.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [25]

Marine.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	JAVA, S. Barcham	About 20th July	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	MALACCA, G. W. Babo, N.M.R.	About 21st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA, R. A. Peters	About 27th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN, H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	July 29th, Noon	See Special Advertisement.

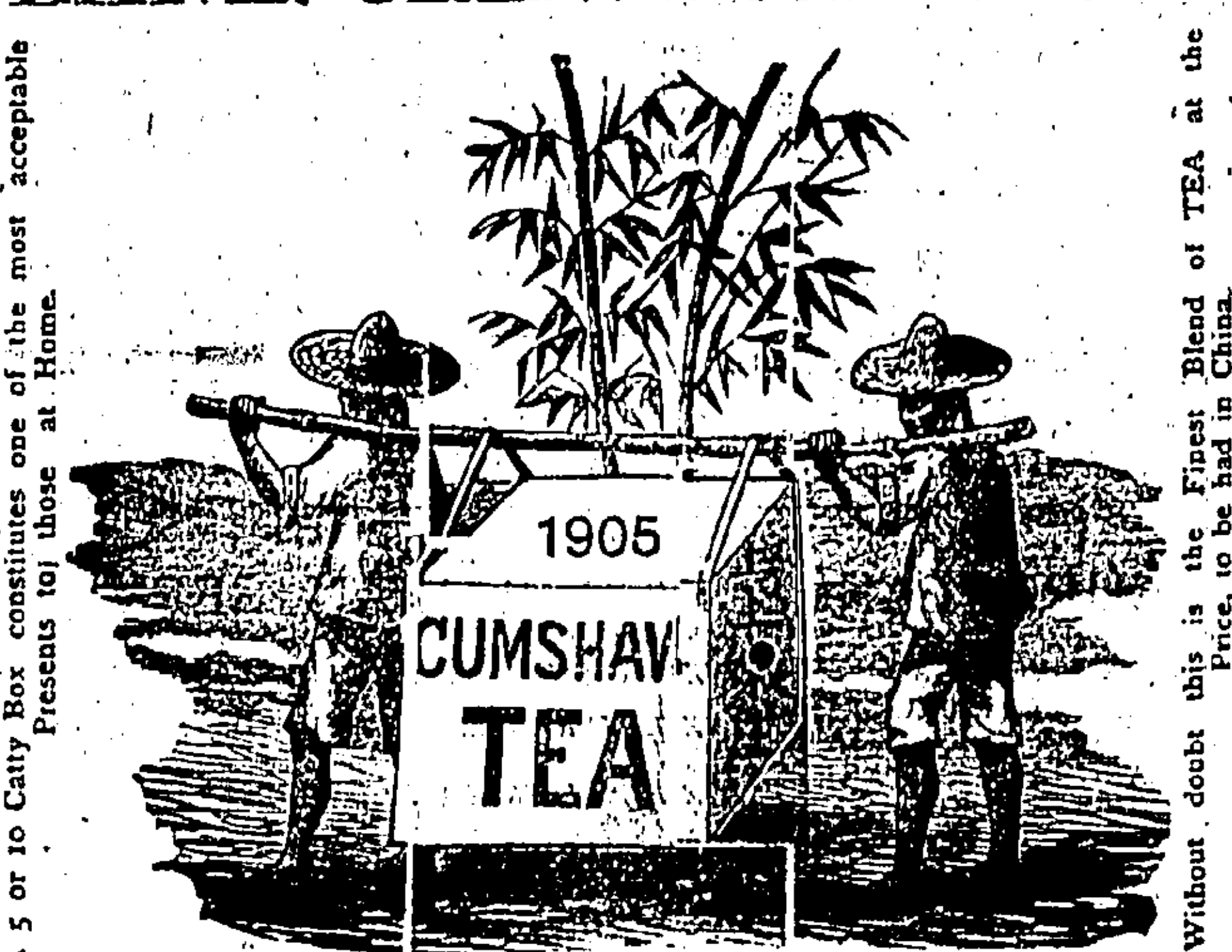
For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [2]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY BLENDED FOOCOW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1905. [34]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
HONGKONG, 24th July, 1905. [37]

E. C. WILKS & CO., CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ETC., are Sole Agents for—

The General Electric Co. of London, and have a large stock of Electric Fittings, Cables, Wire, Lamps, Electroliers, etc., on hand, AT 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, HONGKONG.

INSPECTION INVITED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Also Sole Agents for:

H. W. John's Canadian Asbestos Goods, stock on hand.

THORNYCROFT MOTORS.

W. H. ALLEN & SON, BEDFORD.

Stewart & Lloyd's Steel Plates, Angles, Tubes, &c.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [30]

Intimations.

When nature flags,
and health fails,
try



TRY IT
"CLUB"
THAT'S ALL.

Pronounced the best Scotch Whisky at the price on the Market.

Per Dozen - \$14.00

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [36]

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG, HING & Co.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [45]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL. HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flush Water Lavatories.
Hydraulic Elevator. Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management.
Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [658]

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL. KOWLOON.

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL, SHAMEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

W. M. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRIZE, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1905. [38]

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LINN STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuura, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yubekibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS: 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [65]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [41]

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)NEW
TWIN
BEDSTEADS,
from \$65 to \$385 a pair.Stocked in
BLACK AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
GREEN AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
BLUE AND BRASS,
and
ALL BRASS.BEST
SPRING
MATTRESSES
FOR THE ABOVE
at
reasonable prices.SOLE AGENTS
for
ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMUNE,

\$14.50 to \$21.50 each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
Share for six months ending 30th June,
1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar
and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six
months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable
on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at the
Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [735]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LD.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in
the above Company numbered 54 to 56,
59 and 60, 63 and 64, 87 and 88, 140, and 178
to 187 all inclusive, standing in the Register
of Shareholders in the name of ANTONIO
SIMPLICIO GOMES, Junior, having been
lost, Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate
Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will
be issued at the expiration of one calendar
month from the date of this notice, and that
the Original Certificate will, unless produced
within that period, be hereafter held by this
Company as null and void.

By Order,

H. M. BASTO,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Club Lusitano, Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [681]

REWARD OF \$5,000.

OFFERED by the Undersigned for the
ARREST and CONVICTION of any
Person or Persons who are in the habit of
SMUGGLING large quantities of OPIUM
into this Colony.CHIN JOO HENG CO.,
Opium Farmers.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1905. [669]BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.SITUATED at the most Charming Part
of Macao's Famous Beach, has just
been opened for the public and for the
benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel
to this Delightful Resort.BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every
Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW
HOUSE.MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and
DINNERS can be supplied to any number
at the shortest notice, and at the most
reasonable prices.On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte
from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.Only the Finest Brands of WINES and
LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every
description, including Ices, may be had at
the lowest prices.After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY
VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return
to Hongkong.TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."
Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900

Regd Brand

HARRIS, CALNE & WILTS-England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA,
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

A FOOK & Co.,
12, Pottinger Street, Central.GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS
AND COMPRADORS, COAL MERCHANTS
AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY
YEARS STANDING.ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and
Ballast supply from alongside at the
shortest notice and with all possible dispatch.
Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [62]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their
fortnightly circular of the 15th inst., as fol-
lows:—There is no improvement in coast
freights to report. Disengaged steamers find
it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure
anything like paying employment, and low
freights have been taken just to keep the boats
moving. It is to be hoped, that the period of
depression, which the market is passing
through, will not be so prolonged and of such
a severe nature as apprehended in some cir-
cles; it must be admitted, however, that, on the
whole, the situation, so far as the early future
is concerned, does not look very healthy.The absence of demand from the Southern
rice ports continues to be very unpleasantly in
evidence, and again not a solitary charter is re-
ported from Saigon to Hongkong, Philippines
ports, Java or Japan. Saigon to this, a couple
Chinese-owned boats, plying regularly in the
trade, have with difficulty managed to pick up
on the berth small parcels, thus securing a total
cargo of about 10,000 to 15,000 piculs each at 6
to 8 cents per picul! The latter figure may be
taken as representative of the market.Bangkok advices indicate cargo to be a little
more plentiful lately, but liners appear to be
able to comfortably handle all the cargo avail-
able for shipment. The rate to this stands at
about 20/32 cents.To load at Haio for Yokohama a steamer
has been taken up on basis of 28 cents per picul.From Tournon to Canton a charter is on re-
cord at \$1.80 per ton.Yangtze rates have continued on the down-
ward move, and there is little, if any, inquiry
for tonnage. Latest quotations are: Wuhu to
Swatow 17 candareens, Wuhu/Canton about
same.Whilst several steamers have succeeded in
securing full cargoes upwards from here as
much as 30 cents, outward business from New
chwang to the South has once more been in
an absolutely lethargic state.As for Japan coal freights, there have been
figures Moji/Hongkong at \$1.40, Kutchinotzu/
Singapore at \$1.35 and Moji/Saigon at \$3.00
per ton.On monthly terms, three fresh settlements
are on record as per list overleaf.Sail Freights:—Nothing fresh to report un-
der this head.Sail-transport loading or to load.—For Bal-
more and New York. British bark *Law Hill*,
arrived 3rd June. Disengaged.—British ship
Travancore, 2,200 tons (left May 31st for Port
Adele, but was towed back June 8th after
having been grounded in Harlem Bay. De-
partures:—British ship *Sierra Lucena*, July 1st
for Royal Roads.

IMPEACHMENT OF CHOU FU.

The Grand Council has transmitted an Im-
perial Rescript dated 29th May to Viceroy
Chang Chih-tung to the effect that Chou Fu,
the acting Viceroy of Liang Kiang Provinces,
having been impeached as unfit for the services
either for domestic administration or for diplo-
matic affairs Chang Chih-tung is ordered to in-
vestigate the matters for which Chou Fu is im-
peached and report upon the same without any
concealment for the perusal of the Throne,
etc.The items of impeachment against Chou Fu
by Censor Huang Changtien are:—1.—While Chou Fu was the Governor of
Shantung he injured many of China's rights by
violating the original agreement with Germany
regarding railway concessions, by giving special
rights to that country and receiving a decoration
from the German Emperor.2.—The Ikin office at Nanking was formerly
under a Taoist who acted as the director while
the Provincial Treasurer was the Associate
director but under Chou Fu's regime at Nan-
king he appointed a relative, Tsai-tai Chen, as
the director of the Ikin office and abolished
the system of having Provincial Treasurer as
associate director so as to avoid any inter-
ference from him.3.—The expectant officials who wish to be-
come acting magistrates of departments and
districts go to Chou Fu and fix up the price to
obtain the appointment and when everything
is ready for an appointment a formality is carried
out so as to avoid criticism from outside
people.4.—Chou Fu and his subordinates received
bribes amounting to 300,000 taels for allowing
export of rice at Chikouk of Shennanmiao in
Yangchow.5.—Tsun Fang, the former acting Viceroy at
Nanking, had reorganized the normal and mili-
tary colleges at Nanking but after the regime
of Chou Fu he has arbitrarily revised the sys-
tems and lessened the number of students.6.—Taotai Chou Hsiao-hai (of Kiangsu), a
son of Chou Fu, behaves as he likes and when
Taotai Tseng had bought an appointment at
Taotai Chou. When the matter was made public
by a servant the servant was decapitated on the
allegation that he was a Boxer.7.—German subjects were appointed at the
military college at Nanking and Kiangnan
arsenal by which Chou Fu flatters that country.8.—Chou Fu allowed the German warships
to survey Tsingtau which caused German
warships to land men and hoist flags on the
island of Lientao near Harchow and caused an
important diplomatic affair.9.—Chou Fu allowed Germans to use ground
under Shihntshan fort which threatens the de-
fence of the city of Nanking.—*The Sinwanpao*.

THE MOTHER OF SEVEN

CURED OF RHEUMATISM AND HER GENERAL
HEALTH VERY GREATLY IMPROVED BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.Interviewed by the *Bradford Argus*, Mrs.
Pickup, 2 Wheat-street, York-road, Leeds,
England, said:—

"About two years ago I had a sudden attack of Rheumatism. I suffered terribly for two months with the pain in my legs and knees. I had to be carried upstairs, and as I could not walk down, I used to sit on the stairs and slide to the bottom. Before Rheumatism came I had Bronchitis, but that was nothing to the agony of the second complaint—the Rheumatism. I seemed almost helpless, and with seven children I was in an awful predicament. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing seemed to do me the slightest good. I was almost in despair when my husband asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished a bottle of the pills I felt a great deal better. The pain was less, and I was able to move about without assistance. I persevered, and before I had finished the second bottle I was completely cured. The pain disappeared absolutely, and has never returned. As for my general health, I never felt better in my life." G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

the bottom. Before Rheumatism came I had
Bronchitis, but that was nothing to the agony
of the second complaint—the Rheumatism.I seemed almost helpless, and with seven
children I was in an awful predicament. I
tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing seemed
to do me the slightest good. I was almost in
despair when my husband asked me to try Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished a
bottle of the pills I felt a great deal better.
The pain was less, and I was able to move
about without assistance. I persevered, and
before I had finished the second bottle I was
completely cured. The pain disappeared ab-
solutely, and has never returned. As for my
general health, I never felt better in my life."Rheumatism, once considered the inevitable
accompaniment of middle age, is cured by Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills because they remove the
acid in the blood which causes it. Embraca-
tions and other outward applications may re-
lieve the pain, but the disease can only be pre-
vented from returning by enriching the blood.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make good blood.
That is how they cure Rheumatism and other
Diseases, Anæmia (which is weakness arising
from having too little blood), Consumption,
Fits, Paralysis, and the frequent ailments
which women endure in silence. Genuine pills
cure: substitutes don't cure. Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, will
send a bottle post free 2s. 9d. (six for 13s. 9d.);
but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had at
most medicine shops if you take care to ask for,
and to see in red on the pink package, the full
name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
People. [96]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Wing Lok Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 21st July, 1905, at 3 P.M.,

BY

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
at the premises.THE Property is registered in the Land
Office as Section A of MARINE LOT
No. 221 with the Mortgage and Buildings
thereon, known as No. 100, WING LOK STREET.
Annual Crown Rent \$12.14.For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,
Vendor's Solicitors,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [742]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [52]

Hotel.

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [77]

Consignees.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
ex s.s. *Crimea* and *Medoa*, from
Havre ex s.s. *Medoa*, and from Bordeaux
ex s.s. *Ville de Marseille*, in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risks into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
TUESDAY, the 18th July, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 18th July, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [7]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"COROMANDEL"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Moldavia*.
From Australia, ex s.s. *Britannia*.
From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Sunda*.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex s.s. *N. S. N.* and
B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
11 A.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [72]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"MAZAGON,"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [72]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MANILA.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [78]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "NUMANTI,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [72]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARI,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods under-
delivered after the 18th instant will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th
instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [737]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., FRIDAY, the 14th inst.,
will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [741]

Entertainment.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 18th July, 1905.

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN
and
EXPONENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
and his
GRABCO-ROMAN ARENA.SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL
NATIONS.MR. SANDOW has with his Company one
pupil developed by his system of every
prominent nation who takes part in the per-
formance in all kinds of feats of strength and
athletic sport.

THE LARGEST COMPANY TOURING THE EAST.

Mr. BERT FLATT, America's Musical
Comedian.
Mr. JOHN D. RASAMI, the Indian Violin
Phenomenon.Mr. AUGUST DEWAL, Trapeze Equilibrist,
and
SANDOW'S 25 PUPILS.

EXPERT WRESTLERS AND GYMNASTS.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.

A late Train to the Peak will be run every
night fifteen minutes after the performance.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [744]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY

GEO. G. SANDEMANN SONS &
CO., LTD.

Per dozen.

Light Dry	\$13.00
Solera	18.00
Very Pale Dry	18.00
Full Golden	21.00
Pale Dry Nutty	24.00
Fine Old Brown	36.00

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

Agents in Hongkong and South China for
SANDEMAN'S WINES.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 32nd June, 1905.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

THE
PREMIER CIGAR
OF
INDIA.

No. 1 - \$2.75 - per 100

No. 2 - \$2.50 - per 100

No. 3 - \$2.25 - per 100

Gregor & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905.

WHITE GLOVES.

It is peculiarly gratifying to record the fact that the second Assize over which the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, will preside tomorrow will be signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden innocence of the community. In a city like Victoria, the hive of a most heterogeneous population, and the sanctuary of many social outcasts and lepers from other countries, the liability to sudden outbreaks of criminal violence and felonious practices is ever to be feared. The antagonistic interests of a great majority of the population have also to be considered; and the fact that a large proportion of the people have been reared in a condition of mute opposition to established law and order is also calculated to work for evil. Yet Victoria can establish a claim to comparative immunity from serious crime which many another town in this and other parts of the world might reasonably envy. So far as we can learn, this is the seventh occasion on which the Chief Justice of Hongkong has had the pleasant duty of accepting from the Registrar a pair of white gloves. In November last, it fell to the Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, to present Sir Henry Berkeley, then the Chief Justice of the Colony, with the traditional emblem of purity so far as the criminal bench is concerned. The first recorded maiden sessions in the history of Hongkong occurred in August, 1873. The second occasion was in 1877. Then fourteen years elapsed until there was a clean sheet before the sessions; in 1891 Mr. (now Sir) William Meigh Goodman, who was Attorney General at the time, offered congratulations to Sir James Russell, the Chief Justice, on the felicitous event. Between 1891 and 1896, the spotless gloves were presented to the presiding judge twice. Then there was a long interval—from 1896 to 1904 the calendar of the criminal sessions was always occupied, but in the end of last year Sir Henry Berkeley was in a position to say that the diminution of criminal offences was a fact "particularly remarkable in a place like Hongkong where there is a vast moving criminal population," and to congratulate the police on the efficiency of their measures for the preservation of law and order. It is a happy augury for the administration of justice under the regime of Sir Francis Pigott that his Lordship's second appearance as judge at the criminal sessions should be recorded in white letters, and we can only trust that this favourable experience will be by no means exceptional in the future.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

Recent events in China, the awakening of the educated classes to a realisation of the power they can exercise in co-operation, the increasing demand for educational facilities, and the readiness of the people to combine for the common good, have given a new insight into the spirit of progress which is gradually leavening the Empire. The very fact that Chinese of rank and ability should be alive to the importance of acquiring Western forms of education, and should be ready to adopt Western methods in thought as well as in business, is a tribute to the labours of that devoted band of missionaries and scholars who have spent their best days among the people, endeavouring to elevate the masses. One of the many institutions which have been started with this object in view is the Canton Christian College. Just twenty years ago the Canton Christian College was projected in America by a few supporters of missionary effort. The scheme was pushed forward with enthusiasm, and before long the Canton Christian College was established on a sound basis. The object of the College was stated to be—"To raise up educated men to be Christian ministers, teachers and physicians, as well as for every other calling in life, by teaching Western science, medicine and religion." It was also one of the cardinal principles of the promoters to foster and provide for a higher standard of education generally. Although the aims and ultimate intentions of the College were of an unusually high character—the natives and the distrust and suspicion which are engendered by new ideas, scarcely to be comprehended by the uneducated—the teachers who joined the Canton Christian College started their labours in a hopeful spirit, and with the full determination of making the College a success. The College has had many vicissitudes since it was opened; the innovation was not greatly appreciated at first, and it was difficult to reach the people who were the most likely to benefit from a course at the College, and to spread abroad the news which would tend to reassure their countrymen as to the character of the institution. But the Faculty persevered and their labours have been uniformly fruitful. The increasing attendance of students at the College

made it clear to those at the head of affairs that it would soon be necessary to secure greater accommodation; but the question of funds had to be considered. It has been said that "a good school is always a money-losing, sometimes a money-making, but rarely, if ever, a money-making enterprise." And when it is stated that the income of the College from students last year fell short of meeting the full expenses by \$16,027.65 it will be recognised that the money question was of very considerable importance. The Trustees undertook to raise by subscription the sum of \$300,000 gold; and of that amount \$130,000 gold has already been collected and invested for the benefit of the College. The work of erecting a permanent home for the College was therefore started, and on Thursday last the corner-stone was laid in position. That ceremony marks an epoch in the educational life of the Kwangtung province. It indicates the rapid advance which has been made in the modernising of the Chinese character. In a province which was once the very hotbed of disaffection towards foreigners, the quiet, yet enduring labours of the educationist have produced a revolution of feeling, which is found not only among those who are in a position to appreciate the value of the new spirit, but has even penetrated to the lower classes who vaguely realise the desirable changes which are being accomplished by the American teachers. The new College building will accommodate, we are told, nearly 300 students; and to show that there is no lack of candidates for admission it has only to be stated that the Faculty have found it possible to raise the standard of the preliminary examination, so that matriculated students may start on a much higher plane of study than was perhaps originally contemplated. The results achieved by the College in the past have been altogether satisfactory. Consul-General Lay, in his address at the laying of the corner-stone, emphasised the benefits which the Chinese will derive from increased facilities for obtaining advanced education, and very properly cited the example of Japan, which has sprung into the forefront of nations solely through her recognition of the principle that education and progress go together. He also suggested that a school of technology should be included in any scheme of education in China. There is no doubt that China remains undeveloped largely owing to the ignorance of the people on technical questions; the construction of railways and the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country have been retarded simply on account of the absence of technical knowledge. Whether the Canton Christian College can hope to provide the school of technology which is so urgently required in China is to work out her own regeneration remains to be seen, but to the outsider it seems clear that the success which has attended the College in the past and the vast possibilities which exist for the future in the erection of the new buildings, open up a vista of useful work in which tuition in technical subjects should find an increasingly important place. The western world has not ceased to wonder at the enormous strides which Japan has made during the last fifty years. But who shall say that China's teeming millions may not within another half-century range themselves alongside Japan, and consequently alongside the great Powers of the world, in thought and deed? With seminars such as the Canton Christian College actively engaged educating the youth of the country in the knowledge of the West, and seeking to inculcate the duties of every intelligent Chinaman towards his compatriots, such a feature as the spectacle of the Chinese working together for a common object, for the rejuvenation of the Empire and the uplifting of the masses, should not be considered in the least degree impossible or improbable. The Rev. T. W. Pearce, of Hongkong, who was present at the ceremony in Canton, gave a deserved meed of praise to the president and professors of the College on the auspicious occasion which had brought the gathering together. The Canton Christian College has a great future before it, and so long as the direction of the College is in the control of men of the type at present to charge its success is assured. All who are in sympathy with this movement will, with us, join in congratulating the College Faculty in having at last a permanent home in which they can pursue that educational work which has already found so many witnesses in its favour.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a Nagasaki despatch, it is reported that Madame Rojstovskiy will leave St. Petersburg shortly for Japan, in order to nurse her husband.

CHAN Ling, a shopkeeper, of 116 Reclamation Street, Yaumati, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning at the instance of Detective Sergeant Grant, with selling ammunition without a licence from the Captain Superintendent of Police, on the 15th inst.—Mr. E. A. Harding appeared for defendant and, after pleading not guilty, applied for a remand, on behalf of his client. The remand was granted, bail being allowed in \$100.

CHOI Fuk and Tang Sui Po, when charged by Mr. W. Glendinning, ticket-inspector to the Electric Tramway Company, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, with refusing or evading payment of their legal tram fare at Kennedy Town, put up an ingenious defence. They stated that they got down to speak to a friend, when the tram was stopped and they were arrested, as it was found that neither of them had any money. They were fined \$10 or one month's hard labour each.

It will be remembered that two men, A. Simpson and W. Hicks, were charged before Mr. Hazeland with remaining in the Colony after their vessel had sailed. They showed bruised and cut faces and stated they were samples of the treatment they received from Captain and officers of their ship, the *s.s. Adala*, and as they could not stand the treatment any longer, they deserted. They were this morning each sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and ordered to be placed on board the steamer if she returned to port before the expiration of their sentences.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation scored its first victory yesterday in the suit of Francisco Reyes against the bank for the recovery of P80,000, their demurrer to the complaint being sustained by Judge Crossfield, says the *Manilla Times* of 1st inst. The demurrer was on the grounds that the complaint was not competent, was ambiguous and uncertain in its meaning. The plaintiff was given ten days to file an amended complaint. Attorney Hausermann of Conder Brothers appeared in behalf of the bank, while Messrs. Chitton, Miranda and Sierra represented the plaintiff.

Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Mainichi*, stated that since the outbreak of the war Japanese residents at Shanghai had greatly increased in number, and there were at present nearly 4,000 in the community, but only a few were men of means. The Japanese population had also increased in cities along the Yangtze. These settlers, however, were mostly school teachers or employees of the Chinese Government, and only a few were business men. Such being the case, the Consul-General did not think Japanese influence was likely to come into conflict with British influence in the Yangtze Valley.

The case in which Li Kwei, a shop coolie, was charged with the embezzlement of various sums amounting to \$150, by collecting them from certain customers of his employers' firm, and converting the same to his own use, was resumed before Mr. G. N. Orme this afternoon. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defendant. Further evidence having been given, Mr. Beavis said that this was certainly a Summary Court case as the principal element of embezzlement—secrecy—was wanting. As regards the charge of absconding, the man did not go away from the Colony to avoid payment of debts, for he was away but a short time, and the first thing he did on his return was to go straight to the shop, and when asked about the money he at once admitted receipt of the same, and said he would refund it as soon as possible, but not content with that they bring the serious charge of embezzlement. Mr. Beavis then reviewed the evidence, and asked for defendant's discharge.—His Worship held that the evidence was very unsatisfactory and discharged the defendant, who now said that he wished to bring an action for damages.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

The utter indifference to life inherent in some Chinese was exemplified by two cases which were heard before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning. In the first case Tang Tay, a married woman, on Saturday gave her diminutive daughter a sound beating for loitering on her way from school, instead of hurrying back to assist her mother in the household work. Later, when her father came in, the child complained to him about the beating she had had, and this so enraged him, that he told his wife if she ever beat the child again, he would thrash her soundly. Apparently thinking death preferable to a beating at her husband's hands, she went into her bedroom and seizing a long piece of cloth, made a noose and fixed it to a beam, and had just adjusted it round her neck, when the child came in, and seeing her mother's position, started screaming, so that the neighbours came trooping in, and soon had the woman down. When she appeared before Mr. Hazeland she admitted the attempt and said in her defence that she did not want to be beaten by her husband. His Worship severely reprimanded her, and said if she would promise to go back to her husband and never do anything so wicked again he would discharge her. The woman said she would go back, if her husband did not beat her. The husband, who was in Court, promised he would not hit, and he was warned to be more gentle in his treatment of his wife in future, and not drive her to such extremes.

In the second case a very young girl named Chau Chan, was going from Yaumati in the ferry *Yuen Hing* to Hongkong last night at 9 o'clock, when she suddenly jumped up and stepped over the side, and sank in the water. The launch was stopped, and as she rose again she was hauled back on board, and taken to Yaumati. The matter was reported to the police, and the woman was charged, before Mr. Hazeland this morning. Asked what she had to say for herself she stated that her husband's first wife had struck her so she wanted to kill herself. She had been removed to the asylum and examined, but pronounced to be quite sane.—His Worship said she had done a very wicked thing, and if she did not wish to have trouble with the first wife she had better not go back to the house. On her father's promising to look after her in future, his Worship discharged her with a caution.

CAR CONDUCTOR'S ACTION.

SANITARY INSPECTOR MULCTED IN DAMAGES.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, today before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge the adjourned case of Cheung Fook, tram conductor, residing at 4 Lee Yuen Street, against Dennis O'Keefe, sanitary inspector, 1 Percival Street, concluding for \$300 damages in respect of wrongful arrest, came on for hearing. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, on the 18th June, charged him with stealing 30 cents and detained him at No. 2 Police Station while the charge was being made. The sergeant at the station refused to take the charge, however, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. The plaintiff's case was closed at the last hearing.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. P. Heit, of Messrs. Brutton, Heit and Golding represented the defendant. Mr. Heit, in opening the case for the defence, said the case for the defendant was practically a denial of the story given by the plaintiff and his witnesses on all material points of this action. He submitted that there was no imprisonment, no restraint or detention of the person of the plaintiff by the defendant. The defendant's story was that his party boarded the tramcar at the Sailor's Home. They denied that there was any question of travelling third class.

His Lordship—I don't see that makes any difference. They did as a matter of fact travel first class. Mr. Heit, continuing, said that at Wing Lok Street, the car conductor came to the defendant and asked for the fares. The plaintiff counted the number of passengers in the party and said the fares would amount to 75 cents. The defendant counted out the money into the plaintiff's hand. That was before the light went out. The plaintiff immediately went to the back of the car and the lights went out. Mr. Leonard, who was with the defendant, saw the defendant remove the trolley rope from the wire and get into the car. Subsequently the plaintiff came back and said, "You only gave me 45 cents." The ticket inspector was called and suggested that the defendant should speak to the manager. The defendant never spoke to the plaintiff about going to No. 2 Police Station. At the Police Station the sergeant said, "I don't think we can take this charge because this is a matter for the Tramway Company." It was denied that the defendant as he got off the car to enter the police station said to the plaintiff, "You must come with me." The plaintiff was never requested to go to the station. They contended that the conductor either wilfully stole the 30 cents, or by accident dropped the money, and by false representation of an existing fact attempted to get 30 cents out of the defendant.

His Lordship remarked that in a case where there was a dispute between a ticket collector and a passenger, whether it occurred in a tramcar or a railway carriage, the usual and the common-sense thing to do was for the passenger to offer his name and address. They could not stop the car or the carriage at every police station; it would dislocate the whole system. The defendant could have said to the conductor—"Here is my name and address; and I intend to go to the end of the journey." The defendant, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had been over six years in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He knew the law relating to arrest and denied that he had got the plaintiff arrested. When the plaintiff claimed an additional 30 cents, the defendant remarked—"If you try to cheat a European what would you do to the Chinese?" He never attempted to drag the plaintiff into the police station.

Mr. Looker—You generally travel third-class, don't you? Defendant—When in uniform I travel third-class; when in plain clothes I travel first-class. Why make that distinction?—Because third-class is cheaper. You get a travelling allowance from the Sanitary Board?—Certainly not. Some of the inspectors do, but I don't. Why is that?—Because I am of a different rank. I have to pay for myself.

The witness said that he had made the complaint against the plaintiff at No. 2 Police Station on behalf of the public. He never charged the plaintiff with larceny nor did he ever say, "I want him to get six months' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks." The sanitary inspectors are rather aggrieved at having to pay their fares as they are not, seeing that the police go free?—They are not aggrieved so far as I know.

Don't the sanitary inspectors try to travel free when they are in uniform?—Not to my knowledge. Have you ever made any similar charge before?—I have complained when the tram broke down or was detained for an hour, I wanted to get my money back. I put it to you, on the 6th February last, you took another conductor to the police station?—I never did.

A car conductor sitting in the body of the Court was called forward as the person who had been taken to the police station. Defendant denied that he had ever seen the conductor before. He stated that he was acting-sergeant when he left the Royal Irish Constabulary, and was acting-inspector when he left the Shanghai police.

So that you are well up in the law as to arrest? Why did you go into the police station for advice?—Because Hongkong law is different from Dublin law or Shanghai law. You mean the criminal law?—Yes, all the laws are different. Mr. Looker—You have found out something which we did not know, but of course, you may be right.

His Lordship—The criminal law of Shanghai is taken from the same laws as that of Hongkong. Mr. Heit—The Tramway Company have been freed from time to time at the instance of the Sanitary Board for committing a smoke nuisance?—Yes, Mr. Gray Scott said that the

Sanitary Board from the top of the tree to the root were not gentlemen. I will not say the exact words he used.

His Lordship—Perhaps that is at the bottom of the whole thing, or something like that. I think it looks like it. Mr. Gray Scott was recalled and asked "Is it true that you said to the defendant, 'The Sanitary Board give more trouble than any man alive in the Colony. The tree is rotten from the root to the top?'—I never said so."

Evidence for the defendant was given by Mr. Leonard, second bailiff of the Supreme Court.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, reviewed the evidence, and said the point had been raised as to whether the light went out before or after the fares had been paid, but he did not see that the question affected the case at all. The defendant seemed to think he paid the right amount to the plaintiff. There was no doubt he said he would charge the plaintiff, but there was no evidence on which a jury would ever send such a case to a jury. There was nothing to prove that the conductor committed larceny. There was not the slightest doubt the defendant went to No. 2 Police Station to charge the plaintiff; the defendant denied that, but every one else was against him. The defendant tried to get out of the question of false imprisonment by trying to put it on the ticket inspector, and it was possible that the ticket inspector having heard the defendant charging the plaintiff, said to him, "You'd better go to the police station too." But the plaintiff followed because he had been threatened—there was no doubt about that. It seemed perfectly clear that there had been false imprisonment absolutely clear, although there might have been an actual violence. His Lordship said he had mentioned before that the proper course for the defendant to take, when a squabble arose, was to say—"I have paid the fare. Here is my name and address and the Company can sue me." It was not for him to seize the ticket collector, take him to the police station and charge him. It might disorganise the whole of the traffic. His Lordship did not think that the plaintiff had sustained any great hardship, but there was no doubt the defendant had done wrong. He would have to pay \$325 damages and costs. Mr. Looker asked that the costs be made on the higher scale.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff was not likely to lose his biller, or suffer much as the result of this case, and the costs would therefore be on the lower scale of actions between \$10 and \$50.

THE LUXURIES OF A WIFE.

CURIOUS CASE IN COURT.

It is not often that the Puijao Judge is called upon to give a decision in a case of such a nature as one that was brought to his notice this afternoon, and in this instance had the parties taken the advice tendered by His Honour the matrimonial suit which had been amicably settled without being brought to the notice of the public. As no useful purpose would be served by giving the names of the parties, we refrain from doing so, and need only mention that a Mohammedan woman living at Kowloon sued her husband, a Mohammedan clerk, employed in the Electric Tramways Co., for \$120.30, \$124.30 being maintenance money for 7½ months at the rate of \$15 a month and the balance being in respect of costs. Plaintiff also asked for such further relief as the Court might think fit for her support until the defendant agreed to provide the necessary means for them to live comfortably together as husband and wife.

Plaintiff declared that she was married, according to the Mohammedan rites, about ten years ago, and lived happily, smooth and last year when her husband, who it was alleged, was always getting drunk and scolding her, appeared to realise that she would not attain the stage of motherhood. Besides this her mother-in-law interfered in the domestic affairs of the household. What with one thing and the other she was eventually driven from home, and although she subsequently asked her husband to take her back he refused to do so.

The Puijao Judge (to defendant).—Will you take her back?

Defendant—No. You will not?—I cannot.

Plaintiff continued her evidence to the effect that her husband was now living with certain other persons.

His Honour appealed to the parties to settle the matter, but they did not entertain the suggestion.

Plaintiff, continuing her evidence, said that her husband was allowed four wives, though in this case he was not married to all of them.

Defendant denied having turned his wife out of doors; she went of her own accord and he had endeavoured to trace her.

His Honour—Her leaving the house does not divorce her. Have you ever divorced her?—No. According to our rites if a woman goes out of a house—

His Honour—That's new to me. I know you can divorce your wives very easily in the presence of two witnesses and call out something, to many times. Apparently you have not done that.

Defendant—No. Then she is still your wife. I never knew where she was.

That's the trouble. She is still your wife. She has never applied to you for money until these proceedings?—No, not until I accused her of immorality.

His Honour—I would much sooner this thing was settled out of Court.

The parties continued arguing the matter, and eventually His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for \$15 down, and \$15 a month, beginning from the 1st August, when perhaps the parties might come to an arrangement. Turning to the defendant he observed, "If you indulge in the luxury of a wife and two other ladies of course you have to pay."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Telmar*) 18th inst.
American (*China*) 19th inst.
Canadian (*Athman*) 22nd inst.
French (*Sydney*) 24th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 24th inst.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 25th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s *s.s. Yokohama* left Amoy on 14th inst, and is due here on 19th inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Tahiti* left Yokohama on 15th inst, for Victoria and Vancouver.

The C. N. Co.'s *s.s. Telmar* from Australian ports left Manila on 15th inst, and is due here tomorrow.

The M. M. Co.'s *s.s. Sydney*, with the next French mail, left Singapore today at 2 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Sachsen* left Shanghai on Saturday at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Athman* arrived at Yokohama at 5.30 p.m. on 14th inst, and left again at noon Saturday, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on 16th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on 15th inst, and leaves again at 4 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 9 p.m. on 16th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Official.]

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:

Tokio, July 15, 1.25 p.m.

Saghalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Iljineye (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places.

The enemy's main force retreated to the fortified position north-west of Dalineye, where, with some field guns and machine guns, stubborn resistance had been offered.

Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of 12th inst.

The enemy's losses are yet unascertainable, but probably at least 150.

[Reuter's.]

Lord Roberts on the Army.

LONDON, 14th July.

In the debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Forster, referring to Lord Roberts' remarks of the 11th instant, said that Lord Roberts' strong dictum required some modification; his examination of the subject had been rapid; a great improvement in the personnel and organisation of every branch of the army had taken place since 1903, and though there would be a great difficulty in finding drafts for India during the next two years, he was confident that we were on the road towards a satisfactory solution of Indian drafting which was the great and unique problem of the army.

Honours.

Later.

General Count Katsura has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Baron Komura with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The British Fleet at Brest.

Admiral May and other British Naval officers were prominent at the great review at Longchamps on the occasion of the national holiday on the 14th instant.

Sir Francis Bertie presented Admiral May to President Loubet.

The Britishers from the fleet at Brest likewise attended the review, and the Marines and seamen created much international enthusiasm.

Homeward French Mail on Shore.

15th July.

The M. M. steamer *Caledonia* from China to Marseilles grounded badly near Zaila.

The British cruiser *Perseus* pulled her off, and is now towing her to Jibuti.

The Peace Conference.

M. Takahira yesterday visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, in connection with details of the peace conference; he expressed satisfaction at the appointment of M. de Witte, as an able man and one who will lend confidence and weight to the conclusions of the conference.

COLLISION IN HARBOUR.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

At the Harbour Master's Office this afternoon Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the charge of negligent navigation preferred by Captain P. M. B. Lake of the British s.s. *Lalsang* against the master of the steam-launch *Nancy*, To Kam Wing, certificate No. 1256. Captain Lake, of the *Lalsang*, said that on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11.15 a.m. he was coming ashore in a sampan to Blake Pier, and after passing the end of Douglas' Wharf a launch came out full speed, stern first. She had been lying to the eastward of Douglas Pier, and came out so fast that she could not have brought up within two or three lengths, and she did not make any signal. She passed just across the bows of the sampan, so close that the bows of both craft touched as they passed. The coxswain took no step to avoid a collision, and did not stop, or go ahead. Witness took no notice of this and would not have complained if the subsequent action of the coxswain had not been what it was. After witness landed at Blake Pier the same launch came up full speed, crushing in between the pier and the sampan, again colliding with the latter and nearly breaking one of her oars. Witness called the constable who was on duty on the pier, and went with him on board the launch, when he found the man in charge had no certificate; the master was not on board.

P.C. Jones said, while he was on duty on Blake Pier on Friday, Captain Lake made a complaint to him that the launch *Nancy* had collided with his sampan twice. He went on board, and found the master was not there and an uncertificated man was at the helm.

To Kam Wing, master of the *Nancy*, said he was not on board; he went to his master's office. One of the crew, Wong Cheung, took charge of the launch in his absence, at the request of a German named Olsson. The owner of the launch is Mr. W. S. Bailey.

Wong Cheung said he was one of the crew of the *Nancy*. He held no certificate, and was steering the launch on Friday morning. He was ordered by his master to go alongside Blake Pier. His master is Mr. Johansen. It was Mr. Olsson who told him to go to the pier. He was on the wharf.

Mr. Taylor said—I consider that To Kam Wing was guilty of negligence in leaving his launch in charge of an uncertificated man, and I order his certificate to be suspended for one month.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Storm of wind and rain are by no means uncommon at the Happy Valley on the days fixed for the Jockey Club management for the holding of a gymkhana. On Saturday, however, visitors had a perfect July afternoon with the result that quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the enclosure, and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. This was the third meeting provided by the Gymkhana Club this season, and like its predecessors produced several fine races with exciting finishes. The band of the 2nd Royal West Kents provided music during the afternoon. Brief results of the events are as follows:—

1—4 p.m.—THE "AU REVOIR" CUP—Presented.—THREE-QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 2nd Prize: 5s.

Messrs. Macdonald and Alderton's Banzai 1st 21bs (Mr. Alderton) 1
Mr. Darius' Bonaventure, 1st 21bs (Mr. Gegg) 2
Mr. Simcock's Mick, 9st 11lbs (Mr. Simcock) 3
Captain Leslie's Ledbury, 9st 10lbs (Captain Leslie) 4
Mr. Gedge's Subterfuge, 1st 7lbs (Hon. Mr. May) 5
Mr. Cruickshank's Black Cherry, 1st 10lbs (Mr. Cruickshank) 6

At the village end, Mr. Cruickshank had a spill, and fortunately escaped unhurt. Banzai immediately drew out of the bunch and beat Bonaventure for first place. Time 1m. 36 secs. POLO PONY SCURRY—ONE FURLONG ROUND POST.—For all bona-fide polo ponies to be passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights at 12 stones. Entrance fee 5s. 1st prize: presented by G. C. Moxon, Esq. 2nd prize: 5s.

Ilen Wyvis... (Mr. Johnson) 1
Highlander... (Mr. Moxon) 2
The other starters were: K.O.S.B. (Mr. Cruickshank), Silver Queen Rose (Mr. Gedge), Yellow Pearl (Mr. Menocal) and Hackenschmidt (Mr. Beresford).

3—5 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile.—Value 340s. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of 5s. to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and 5s. to second pony out of the club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value 50s., will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson's Ca Canny, 1st 21bs (Mr. Johnson) 1
Mr. Macdonald's Highlander Laird, 1st 21bs (Mr. Alderton) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Beancake, 1st 13lbs (Mr. Cruickshank) 3
Mr. E. Owen's Grafion, 1st 10lbs (Mr. Gegg) 4

The race proved somewhat exciting as quite a number of tickets had been taken in the "pari" on Beancake, whose fanciers had just cause for believing he would shape himself well in the small field of four. He intimidated the lead once round and out beyond the "footer" stand well on to the Rock, where his backers noted with regret that the incline began to tell on him. The Highlander raced level with him for some distance and Mr. Dickson's Ca Canny, responding to Johnstone's call, got ahead and won the event in 2m. 9 3/5.

4—5.30 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Different coloured ribbons are put into sealed envelopes and given to the ladies. Gentlemen ride over hurdle to flag, dismount and take an envelope which will be concealed in one of three baskets of sawdust, ride back over hurdle to winning post. Lady possessing corresponding colour to that in envelope carried by gentleman first past post wins. Entrance fee 5s. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club.

Johnstone, nominated by Miss Berkeley... 1
Cruickshank, nominated by Mrs. Gedge... 2
5—6 p.m.—HURDLE RACE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 350s.—Distance about one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 10 lbs. Winner of a jump race to carry 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2 lbs. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring the most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in the subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of 5s. to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and 5s. to second pony out of the club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value 50s., will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. N. H. Rutherford's Nomination... 1
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Glenburn... 2
Mr. J. Johnston's Ben Royal, 1st 11bs (Mr. Johnson) 3

Won by half a length.
6—6.30 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2 lbs. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by W. A. Cruickshank Esq. 2nd Prize: 5s. Mr. Macdonald's Highlander, 1st 21bs (Mr. Alderton) 1

Mr. Darius' Bonaventure, 1st 21bs (Mr. Johnson) 2
Mr. Gedge's Subterfuge, 1st 12lbs (7lbs overweight) (Mr. Gedge) 3
Mr. J. H. Lewis' Aladdin, 1st 14lbs (Hon. Mr. May) 4
Mr. Inglis' Forward, 1st 10lbs (8lbs overweight) (Mr. Inglis) 5
Bonaventure started a hot favourite, but fortune favoured Macdonald's mount who slipped past the post in an easy canter.
Time 2m. 47 1/5.

GREAT NAVAL DRY DOCK.

FOR CAVITE.

A floating city—that is what the great naval drydock is that is to be brought out for use at Cavite. It is the largest floating dock, in point of lifting capacity, in the world. It was launched early in June and should be through with its tests and ready to start on its long voyage to the Philippines early in August, says the *Manila Times*.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The Cavite floating drydock, a marvel of the marine world, completed at the works of the Maryland Steel company, at Sparrow Point, was launched with appropriate exercises yesterday.

The dock is the greatest in all the world, not in size, which does not count when applied to drydocks, but the largest in capacity. With flush decks and no water in the compartments, she will accommodate a vessel of 24,447 tons, although there are no warships of that enormous tonnage in the United States navy. With her decks flush and one foot of contained water she will accommodate 27,547 tons, and with two feet of water and one foot of water she will hold a vessel of 18,747 tons. The contract called for the accommodation of only 16,000 tons.

The monster will be ready for her test the latter part of June. She will be towed from Sparrow Point to Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, where the test will be made. First a merchant ship will be docked, and then the largest and heaviest warship in the United States navy will be lifted from the water. The test will consume about two months, after which the machine will sail for Cavite.

During the test a board of naval officers will convene, and after witnessing the test will decide whether or not she has come up to the terms of the contract. The board probably will consist of a captain of the line, two line engineer officers, two officers of the construction corps and two of civil engineer corps of the navy.

The designer is Mr. Gerhard Stylander, chief draftsman of the Maryland Steel company. He won in competition with six or seven sets of plans submitted by other concerns to the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, in whose field the building of the dock comes. Mr. Stylander is responsible, from the builder's side, for every bit of material that goes into or has gone into the construction of the dock.

Mr. Leonard M. Cox of the civil engineer corps of the United States navy is the supervising engineer appointed by the navy department to see that the work is properly done on behalf of the bureau of yards and docks. So far he has approved of every specification, and the board which decides the capability of the drydock will hold him accountable if anything is amiss.

The contract price for the drydock was to have been \$1,124,000, but this has been increased somewhat by expenditures for various things, such as patent paint, pneumatic tubes, etc., which have been recommended by Mr. Cox. The contract time in which the steel company was to have finished the dock was twenty-seven months. The first plate was laid on August 27, 1903, and the approaching completion of the dock makes it nearly a month ahead of time.

The Gavite drydock is not as long as the Algiers (La) dock, which was also built for the navy by the Maryland Steel company, but it is wider and deeper and has a much greater capacity. It is 500 feet long, 100 feet wide between fenders, 134 feet wide over all, 18 feet 6 inches depth of bottom and 63 feet 8 inches high from bottom to top. The side walls are 14 feet wide.

One feature of the dock, and one which has never before been employed, is that it is built in three divisions. The utility of this is that it is able to dock itself, for, like all floating bodies, the bottoms become foul with sea growth and barnacles, and it is necessary for them to be kept clean.

One of the divisions, or sections, is long, and two are smaller. When the bottom of the large section needs cleaning its compartments are pumped dry, thus raising it as far out of the water as possible. Then the two small sections are sunk and run under the big one. They are pumped out of the water.

The dock is being built on shore. A deep pit, about eleven feet under the mean water line, was made, and a cofferdam was constructed to keep out the water. Piles were driven and the plates for the dock laid. When the time for launching comes the cofferdam will be taken away and the water allowed to flow in and float the big shell.

Nearly 500 men have been employed on the structure at one time, and now 300 painters are working on her sides. These men after finishing one section will move off to another, each carrying a paint bucket and wearing clothing completely covered with splashes of the red paint.

In the painting alone 150 tons of red lead have been consumed, and in the construction 9,200 tons of steel were used. The dock will have a bunker capacity of eighty tons, and the anchors and anchor chains will weigh another fifty. Ready for docking, her total weight will be 16,000 tons.

Three 34-inch centrifugal pumps, the steam for which is furnished by three separate 225-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers, will pump out or flood the dock. These pumps are controlled in the engine room. On the port side, forward, is the valve house, where there are twenty-four levers. The three sections of the dock are divided into sixty-four watertight compartments, and each of these levers controls the flooding and pumping of several compartments. A telephone gives communication with the boiler room and a pneumatic valve in the valve house announces the amount of water in the dock.

On the starboard side is a machine shop, the quarters for officers and crew, kitchen and bath rooms. The machine shop is forward. It is fitted with every appliance for minor repairs. On this side of the dock is the distilling ap-

paratus, which has a capacity of 2,500 gallons of sea water distilled in a day. It will be principally for feeding the boilers. Three tanks contain the distilled water, and electric light plant on the port side gives light for the entire structure.

Everything possible for the comfort of officers and crew has been provided. Their quarters are on the starboard side. The officers will occupy large and commodious staterooms, that of the dockmaster being large enough for an office as well as a sleeping apartment. Next to the row of officers' staterooms is their messroom. Between this and the one of the crew is the galley, which is fitted with a large range and with hot and cold water. It has, like the boiler and engine rooms, a cement floor. The pantry adjoins and next to it is the crew's messroom, and farther on, between their messroom and the machine shop, is the bunkroom of the crew. Accommodations are provided for nine officers and twelve men, though it is not likely that there will be so many officers.

The officers in command of the drydock are not commissioned officers of the United States navy, but belong to one of the sub-departments. A bath room is provided for officers and crew, with hot and cold water. On the port side, just aft of the boiler room, is a shower bath for the firemen.

Running clean through the ventilating system, is a large fan whirling fresh air into every corner. It is propelled by steam. Ventilators are thus dispensed with, except over the boiler room, where there are two.

At the forward end of the dock a bridge connects the walls. Two lifeboats are carried.

Although no arrangements have been made public yet concerning the sailing of the dock for Cavite, it is probable that the route will be around the Cape of Good Hope. It is probable that two large ships will tow her.

At Cavite, which is a short distance down Manila bay from the city, the drydock will be made fast near the shore.

The next largest floating drydock in the world is the Algiers dock, which was also built by the Maryland Steel company and is stationed at New Orleans. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons.

The Bermuda dock, which was built in England, has a lifting capacity of 16,500 tons. The Pala dock, owned by America, has a capacity of 15,000 tons. The Stettin dock, owned by Germany, has a capacity of 11,000 tons. The Pensacola dock of the United States government, and formerly located at Havana, is 450 feet long, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons.

SERIOUS FIRE ON THE S.S. "VOLGA."

NARROW ESCAPE OF OFFICERS.

The British steamer *Volga*, chartered by the O. & O. Steamship Company, brought to Kobe a cargo of American cotton and iron. The work of discharging was commenced on Tuesday and was continued on the following day, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of 8th inst. On Thursday morning everything on board was as usual, but at 10 o'clock a dense volume of smoke burst from the after hold and it was apparent that a somewhat serious fire, which had no doubt been smouldering for some time, had broken out. The Master, Captain J. Pattie, was ashore at the time, but on being informed of the outbreak returned to the vessel with all speed. In the meantime the officers and crew did everything possible to quell the flames and the fire signal was hoisted.

In a very short space of time boats were put off from the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, with a number of men and fire extinguishing appliances, hand pumps and diving apparatus. The ship's doctor accompanied the volunteers, and this was fortunate, as he was able to render invaluable assistance. When the flames had been got under, the Chief Boatman of the *Kaiserin Elisabeth* descended into the hold, but was soon overcome by the fumes and was in such a serious condition that he had to be conveyed to the cruiser, but we are glad to learn, subsequently recovered. Several of the officers were temporarily overcome, even the diver being somewhat affected. Captain Pattie and some of his officers were also partially asphyxiated when the smoke was at its worst. Mr. Jones, the First Mate, being very seriously affected. Indeed, had it not been for the prompt assistance of the *Kaiserin Elisabeth's* doctor, who worked at artificial respiration for some while before Mr. Jones regained consciousness, it is doubtful whether he would have recovered. Although he was in a weak state yesterday and unable to take any part in the further work of extinguishing the fire, he was progressing favourably, and will probably soon be himself again.

All the men from the Austrian cruiser worked unceasingly during the whole of Thursday, not leaving the vessel until late in the evening. The Water Police also rendered valuable assistance in combating the fire, as also did the Kawasaki Dockyard Company's men. Indeed, Captain Pattie speaks most highly of the kindness and promptitude shown by all who came to his assistance, and it is evident that his own men worked admirably.

How the fire originated it is impossible to say, but it may be surmised that it was due to spontaneous combustion. There were some 20,000 bales of cotton, together with a quantity of other work in the holds, all of which was consigned to Kobe, and the greater part of the former is damaged by fire and water. Fortunately the vessel itself, which is only some eighteen months old, sustained very little damage, but yesterday morning the cotton was still smouldering, the hatches remaining sealed. It was decided to avoid further danger by filling up the lower hold with water. At no time during the fire was the other shipping in the harbour threatened, the *Volga* lying far out.

Yesterday Captain Pattie forwarded a letter in the following terms to Captain Mint, in command of the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*:

"Sir,—Please accept and permit me to tender you my most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by you in overcoming the fire on board my steamer *Volga* yesterday. Such kindness and assistance rendered to me, of a different nationality from yourself, has a significance which I most deeply appreciate, but which my words fail to express. The memory of your very great kindness shall always remain one of my most precious recollections."

This following is the return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th July, 1905.

	Library Museum
Non-Chinese	311 52
Chinese	175 731
Total	486 783

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores in the competition in the above Association on Saturday were as follows:—J. H. Pidgeon (Winner), 61 Scr. = 61, G. Bird, 57 + 4 = 61, W. Goodfellow, 50 Scr. 59, A. Mackenzie, 50 Scr. = 59, P. L. Miller, 41 + 16 = 57, J. C. Peter, 53 + 2 = 55, W. B. Boyce, 42 + 8 = 50, J. Whittall, 49 Scr. 49, W. C. Winterburn, 41 + 8 = 49, G. Martin, 24 + 24 = 48, C. Collier, 41 + 6 = 47, G. H. Harston, 22 + 24 = 46, Hon. L. A. M. Johnston, 39 + 6 = 45.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	100/11/10
Do. demand	100/11/10
Do. 4 months' sight	100/13/10
France—Bank T.T.	100/13/10
America—Bank T.T.	100/13/10
Germany—Bank T.T.	100/13/10
India T.T.	100/13/10
Do. demand	100/13/10
Japan—Bank T.T.	100/13/10
Singapore T.T.	100/13/10
Japan—Bank T.T.	100/13/10
Do. demand	100/13/10

	Buying.
1 months' sight L/C	100/15/10
6 months' sight L/C	100/15/10
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	100/15/10
4 months' sight do.	100/15/10
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	100/15/10
4 months' sight France	100/15/10
6 months' sight do.	100/15/10
1 months' sight Germany	100/15/10
Har Silver	100/15/10
Bank of England rate	100/15/10
Sovereign	100/15/10

The public will be interested to learn, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that Admiral Togo is receiving large numbers of letters from all parts of the world congratulating him on his recent victory. Some of the letters are addressed direct to the Admiral and others to the Navy Department. On the 5th inst. over five hundred letters were forwarded to the Commander, and of these the largest number were from Germany and Austria. Next in numerical order were letters from Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Canada, America, and Great Britain. Only one was from France.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

By Order of the Board of Directors I have this day handed over the Management of the Hongkong Branch of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. HUGO SUTER, M. HOMANN, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [747]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned takes charge from this date.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [748]

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my position of ASSISTANT MANAGER at the MACAO HOTEL, I now beg to thank all my friends and acquaintances for every mark of friendship and courtesy shown to me, and to offer them my services at house No. 9, CALCADA DO MONTE.

JAYME DOS SANTOS, [749]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWNUT," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1905. [8]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 16th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [750]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SYDNEY"

Captain Combe, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [7]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	18th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	18th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	18th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	11th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OLYMPIOS"	11th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OUPACK"	9th "

S.S. "Pakling" left Singapore at daylight on the 13th inst., and is due here on the 18th.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"HYSON"	18th July.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"TELEMACHUS"	18th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DOMEVUS"	15th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"STENTOR"	15th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	28th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	18th July.
	"MACHAON"	7th August.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	18th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	18th July.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"HUPEH"	18th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	18th "
SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"CHIHLEI"	21st "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	22nd "
SHANGHAI	"YUENHONG"	23rd "
CHEU and ILOILO	"BUNGIANG"	25th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	2nd August.

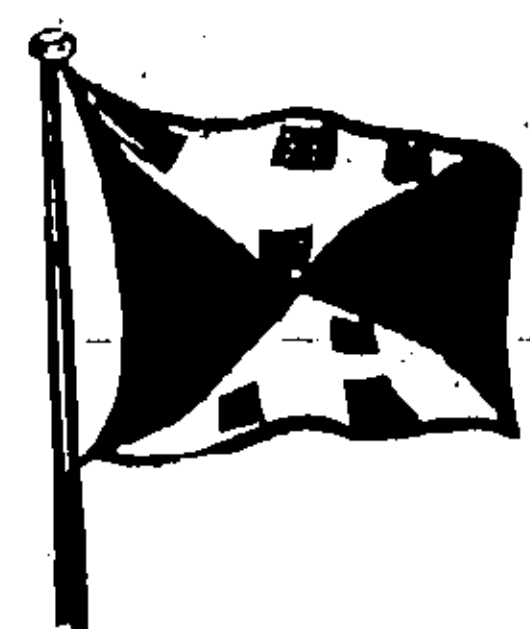
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nolley	"	SATURDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"INDRAWADI"	31st July.
"SIERRA BLANCA"	20th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclopedia
and Williams Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 359.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG—MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates.—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents; Return, 30 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,109 J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,138 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	TUESDAY, 18th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"WOSANG"	TUESDAY, 18th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	TUESDAY, 18th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"TUNGSHING"	FRIDAY, 21st July, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SRABAYA & SAMARANG	"CHUNSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st July, 4 P.M.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 22nd, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,485	Metzenhain	August 12th, "
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	September 1st, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	September 26th, "

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on August 3rd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Intimations.

AN APPEAL.

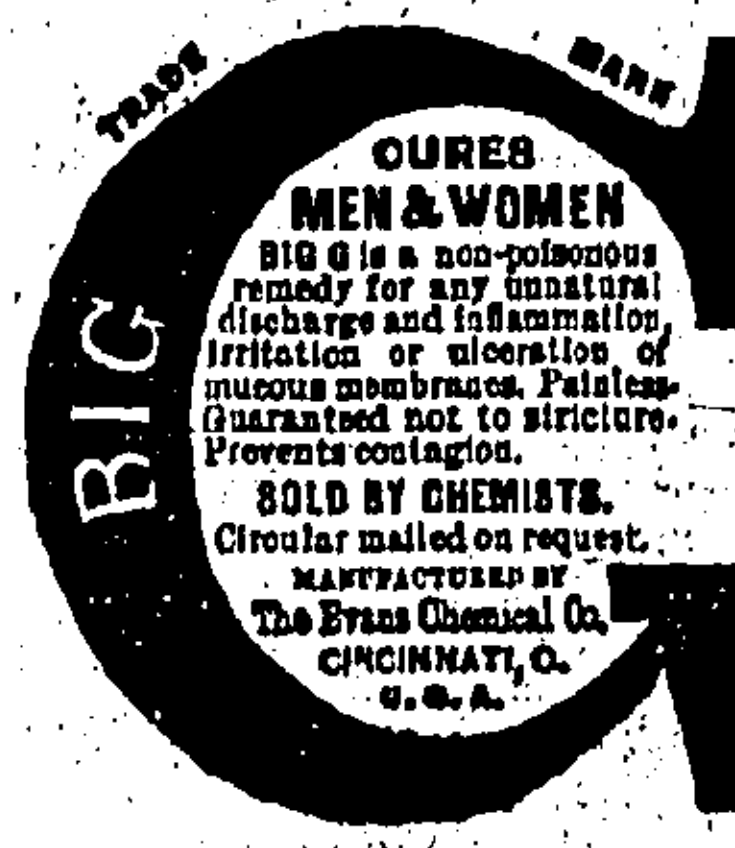
THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Can-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.



Intimations.

Sanitas
is an
Unequaled
Purifying Agent
AND IS
Indispensable in Hot Countries.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid
is non-poisonous and non-staining, and for
general or personal use is thoroughly effective.
It completely disinfects the house in which
it is used, and administered internally prevents
Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, etc.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder
is the best air purifier known, and a stronger
antiseptic and deodorant than carbolic acid,
besides being pleasant and refreshing.

"Sanitas" Eucalyptus Soap
is specially recommended by the medical
profession for use in hot climates, because of its
fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.

Kingszett's Fumigating Candles
supply the safest and most convenient means
of sulphur fumigation. For the disinfection
of infected places, bedding, clothing, etc.,
they are both efficacious and economical.
Destroy all insects.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accu-
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.THE WHITE MAN IN THE
TROPICS.

DOES HE DETERIORATE?

AN ASPECT OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

A DOCTOR'S CONCLUSIONS.

In view of the fact that Mr. Watson and a
bunch of his parliamentary following have re-
turned from their pilgrimage to Northern
Queensland fully "convinced" that the white
man can work in the tropical sugar-fields, it is
interesting, and perhaps useful, to refer back to
a most suggestive paper read by Dr. Ahearn,
of Townsville, before the Catholic Congress
held in Sydney in 1900. Dr. Ahearn, who
had been collecting facts and recording ob-
servations over a series of years, called his
paper "The Effects of the Tropics upon the
White Australian." The paper was written
with the Commonwealth legislation on the
subject still in the future, and among thoughtful
men it attracted wide attention at the time.

In the course of the paper Dr. Ahearn said:
—"The white race in the North Queensland is
undergoing modifications, physically, mentally,
and morally. Physically—in a decided nar-
rowing of chest capacity and of the trunk
generally. Also there is a less decided though
definite tendency to disproportionate elonga-
tion."

Comparing the measurements of boys on the
North Queensland coast with boys of like ages
in England, the average girth of chest Dr.
Ahearn found to be as follows:—

In England.	North Queensland.
At 10 years is 25½ inches	At 10 years is 24½ inches
At 11 years is 26½ inches	At 11 years is 25½ inches
At 12 years is 27½ inches	At 12 years is 26½ inches
At 13 years is 28½ inches	At 13 years is 27½ inches
At 14 years is 29½ inches	At 14 years is 28½ inches
At 15 years is 30½ inches	At 15 years is 29½ inches

Now as to height.

"When the arms are placed horizontally dur-
ing moderate expiration, the circumference un-
der the nipples and the angles of the shoulder
blades should be equal to half the length of the
body. However, in North Queensland, I find
that the mean length of the bodies of 58 boys
exceeds the mean circumference of the chest
by 15-16in.—that is to say, in North Queens-
land a boy is two inches taller than he ought
to be. What of that? Ah! in these days of
scientific economy it is hydraulic waste; it is
pumping a column of fluid two inches more
than was normally intended, 79 times per mi-
nute for every 24 hours, year after year, until
the pump is prematurely worn out, if accident
does not throw it violently out of gear."

And what is the effect of the narrow chest?
This, said the author of the paper, must
affect individual suitability for cosmopolitan re-
sidence and occupation. While the English-
man is furnished to undergo the trials of the
tropics, the tropical white native is not framed
for residence in the harsher countries. Indeed,
in the latitudes he has made his own the tropi-
cal resident of some years' standing possesses
less endurance than his fellow-workman im-
ported from a more bracing locality.

"I remember," Dr. Ahearn related, "making
an official visit to report on the sanitary state
of a camp in the neighbourhood of a big en-
gineering work which was being carried out by
southern contractors. One of the firm told me
he had employed local men at the beginning of
the operation, and for a time, a short time only,
matters progressed with satisfaction. The
work was hard, and gradually one after the
other the hands retired, admitting they needed
a spell. Substitutes from the southern colonies
were brought to fill their places. This was not
a question of wages—it was simply a case of
getting work done in a certain time, and local
men, I was assured, failed to support the neces-
sary strain."

"The vital redress of the blood depends pri-
marily on the supply of oxygen, so that
diminished lung area, which is also surface,
means impairment of blood—in popular lan-
guage, thinness of blood. Our women, there-
fore, are pale, and suffer exhaustion on the de-
mand upon their vital energy, and it requires no
argument; surely the statement is sufficient to
gain admission to the proposition that a woman
to be a mother should not be anemic; listless,
jaded, offering—as somebody has neatly said
before me—the silent plea of a spiritless non-
possumus. The children, however, who live,
thrive in their first years until the influence of
climate overcomes that of race."

In India the third generation of whites had
been found to be of the utmost desirable limit.
There may be a special intervention of Provi-
dence that favours the white North Queens-
lander, but Dr. Ahearn took the liberty of
doubting it.

Advancing to the mental effects, as display-
ed in temperament, Dr. Ahearn says:—
"The everlasting sun's heat makes people
selfish. In the tropics, a man to be a nice
man should sit down under a shady tree all
day and eat fruit."

"Contrast the present good-tempered Hawai-
ian—lover of flowers, dilettante consumer of
vegetables—with the Solomon Islander, who
raids his neighbour to devour his flesh; Good
fighters, these 'tropical' beef-eaters—crup,
quick, full of nerves!"

"And as our climate rears actively, we eat
much beef to yield energy and defy climate.
We eat beef very young, and we get energy—
nerve—voluntarily. Our children leave school
with an unsound liking—it is morbid!"

"But Dr. Ahearn did not wish to say that
North Queensland had no morals of any kind.
As regards sexual morality, pure and simple,
statistics seemed to prove that they stood some-
what better than the people of this State."

Coming to the political aspect of the problem,
Dr. Ahearn significantly remarks—it makes
strange reading at this time of day!—

"It should be the prayer of all that the gen-
tlemen soon to be commissioned by the south-
ern constituencies will be temperate in their
meddling with tropical affairs. I do not wish
to touch upon anything political; but it is an
economic question of deep universal concern to
the whole Australian nation, the question of
how work is to be done in the tropical plains
and jungles, and that question will no doubt be
raised in the Federal Parliament. It merely
occurred to me to make use of my little effort
in attempting to draw a moral, as it were—a
common-sense moral—and my excuse is the sad
experience we were forced to go through in
North Queensland. We suffered a set-back
that generations will not overlook, when a
zealous but impracticable politician encouraged
the insensate demand of a thoughtless de-
mocracy, and raised himself to power with the
cry of 'No coloured labor in the cane-brakes—
penish the sugar industry rather!'—Sydney
Daily Telegraph.

WOMAN'S TRUE MISSION
IN LIFE.CARMEN SYLVA, THE PORT QUEEN OF
ROMANIA, DEFINES HER SEX'S
RE-1 VOCATION.

Alike in the nature and the spiritual world, the true vocation of woman is simply motherhood. This, I am convinced, is her high calling, with which she may well rest content. But it has come to pass of late that women strive to manifest their mental powers in other kinds of work. The material aspect of life has grown more complicated in our day, and it is a great pity that we cannot return to the simplicity of former times.

After all, country life would always be the true ideal: to pass one's days peacefully on one's own land, whose produce should suffice for simple wholesome food, to allow the style of one's dress to be regulated rather by one's own artistic taste and regard for health and comfort than by the dictates of fashion, and undisturbed by the noise and bustle of the crowd. What a contrast to this idyllic picture does the world at this moment present, with people living herded together in great cities, and cooped up in monstrous overcrowded houses within narrow streets, where they can hardly drink in a breath of fresh air nor see a leaf growing, but where each one, instead of giving his thoughts to higher things, is generally busied with his neighbor's affairs.

THE POWER OF WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.
How fair this world might yet become under the beneficent sway of woman of high breeding and noble culture did they but earnestly give up their whole souls to the task of making the influence felt to the most remote circles. But the women of the present day seem disposed to de-cent from their lofty pedestal. It is possible that they will not perceive, or it be too late, their fatal and irretrievable mistake. Women should never forget that they stand on a superior level, and when they place themselves on an equality with man they do but descend from those heights. It is the natural instinct of man to generate woman, first in the person of the mother who bore him, next in that of his wife, then again of the daughter, or it may be of the sister or sisterly friend, who watches over his children. It is not too much to say, that in all times and places, and under all circumstances, a truly womanly woman will hardly fail to obtain proper deference from man. And if the latter sometimes assume too lordly an air towards the weaker sex, that is perhaps altogether unintentional. For men are in some respects just like children, who are quite unconsciously the greatest tyrants to those they love best. In the same way, in the hour of trouble, in sickness and fatigue, our husbands and our sons seem to us just such dear spoilt children, whom we must do our best to help and comfort, however inordinate the claims may be which they make on our sympathy and indulgence. Ah! if women could but learn that they are here not to be understood but to understand others, that herein lies a great part of their mission upon earth!

Men rarely understand the nature of woman; their own sentiments are much less complex and less highly elaborated, and they seldom have time or inclination to study the delicate, intricate machinery of a woman's soul. A man is generally satisfied when he returns home tired after the day's work, to find a comfortable fire-side awaiting him; he fancies the simple, honest affection he gives his wife ought to content her also, and he certainly will not trouble his head about any deeper psychological problem involved.

Every woman should remain more or less of a sphinx even to her own husband, so that he may always find in her some new riddle to solve; the mystery that envelops her is one of her greatest charms in his eyes, and the feeling with which it inspires him is one of well nigh religious awe.

SUFFERING IN SILENCE.

Few women have the philosophy to overcome or even the worldly wisdom to hide their jealousy, if they fancy they have just cause of complaint against their husbands. It is a pity they cannot understand how much they would actually lessen their own suffering by the effort to hide them. If they could, surely many a wife would spare her husband the hysterical outbursts, the tears and scoldings, which can only tend to alienate still further his affections, without affording herself the slightest relief.

Nature has invested woman with a twofold nimbus, as virgin and as mother, and often bestows the martyr's crown in addition to both these. Surely this consecration should suffice for our pilgrimage through this world.

[From "The Vocation of Women," by Carmen Sylva, in the June "National Review."]

MARIE CORELLI.

SOME FACTS ABOUT HER.

Marie Corelli will always be somewhat of a mystery to the world at large, who regard her as a remarkable person, and seek to find her counterpart in her novels. She lives at Stratford-on-Avon, in Hall's Croft, all the summer, a delicious old house which 250 years ago was the home of Susannah Shakespeare, who married Dr. John Hall. The house is of the Elizabethan period, with all the picturesque accessories of gabled windows, climbing ivy, low ceiling, oak stair-cases, etc. At the back is a marvellous garden, the garden that Marie Corelli loves, a wilderness of colour and sweetness. Here she works and reads and plays her mandoline in idle, weary, or troubled hours. Here she receives her most intimate friends, and in hot July days—when she loves like a salamander—she has afternoon tea after the hard day's work. She works very hard undoubtedly, and turns out books with a rapidity which amazes every hour of arduous industry. She writes every book twice; she never uses a type-writer or writes by dictation, and her manuscript is always clear and accurate. She is up early, breakfasts in her workroom, writes for four hours at a stretch, and allows herself no recreation until just before tea, when she goes for a walk, or to drive. When in London she lives with an old friend, Miss Vyver, in the house of the late Dr. Mackey, Longridge-road, Kensington. There she leads as much the life of a recluse and worker as in the country. She hates all social life and obligations, and rarely goes into society. She is intensely sympathetic and her writing "Wormwood" was carried away by her own fancies and creations. She studied the aboriginal fables and watched them in the horrible little caves they frequent, until she became quite sympathetically excited over the conditions of the poor wretches of whom she was writing. A hard-working, book-loving, enthusiastic, and rather pugnacious little person is the real Marie Corelli.

A RUSSIAN SOLILOQUY.

Togo or not Togo—that is the question, For if to go be not To go, yet still To stay may be Togo—so there's the rub. Say, is it nobler in our hulls to take The shells and mines of these unerring Japs. And belaguered in the thick of fight To add our own to help the work along, Or show clean heels across the blue Sea Of peace in peace secure, perchance to dream Of trawlers that we think torpedo boats? And yet to go may be Togo, alas! His very game by losing is not lost. His multifarious spirit walks abroad Over all the world-wide seas. And should we flee The undiscovered Togo, from whose trail No mariner escapes, confuse the will And makes us rather face the Japs we know Than heedless fly to those we know not of. Could I once get a steady foot on land, I'd hit the trail across Siberia plain, Where Togo's not allowed to go, and haste To throw my sword before the mighty Tsar, And hear with joy his word of punishment: "Back to the mines!" be they not Japanese.

—Christian Guardian.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Uedouin, Br. s.s., 2,245, H. Sandow, 14th July, —Mojito 9th July, Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Prinz Waldemar, Ger. s.s., 3,227, C. Woltemas, 15th July, Yokohama 5th July, Gen.—M. & Co.
Ithaca, Ger. s.s., 1,440, Eckhorn, 15th July, —Chinking 10th July, Gen.—H. A. L.
Haimun, Br. s.s., 635, J. J. Robson, 16th July, —Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 15th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Bangkok, Ger. s.s., 1,236, F. Busche, 16th July, —Bangkok 9th July, Gen.—R. & S.
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 16th July, —Haiphong 12th July, and Hailow 15th July, Rice, Gen.—J. & Co. Bullock, —J. & Co.
Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, G. Hooker, 16th July, —Tientsin 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Arduva, Br. s.s., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July, —Mojito 10th July, Coal.—V. B. K.
Shawmut, Am. s.s., 6,095, V. Roberts, 16th July, —Yokohama and Manila 13th July, Flour.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Yuenyang, Br. s.s., 1,138, P. H. Rife, 17th July, —Manila 14th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 17th July, —Quang-chow-wan 16th July, Gen.—A. R. M.
Basaling, Br. s.s., 2,651, G. D. Jenkins, 17th July, —Singapore 11th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Frithjof, for Swatow.
Helen, for Swatow.
Lydia, for Shanghai.
Chihli, for Canton.
Taitan, for Swatow.
Tientsin, for Bangkok.
Hue, for Chifoo.
Baralong, for Nagasaki.
Hoi Tin, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Pundun, for Amoy.

Departures.
July 16.
Triumph, for Swatow.
El Kaula, for Saigon.
Germania, for Bangkok.
Promis, for Amoy.
Hedwig, for Canton.
July 17.
Frithjof, for Swatow.
Hue, for Haiphong.
Tientsin, for Bangkok.
Emma, for Swatow.
Stella, for Kluatou.
Helen, for Swatow.
Hue, for Chifoo.
Hue, for Nanchang.
Kwailin, for Bangkok.
Lydia, for Shanghai.
Taitan, for Swatow.
Pundun, for Rangoon.
Chihli, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.
Per Haimun, from Coast Ports—119 Chinese.
Per Bangkok, from Bangkok—Mr. and Mrs. Clark.
Per Prinz Waldemar, from Yokohama—Messrs. G. N. Courtney, F. Uhl, M. Schroder, K. Machans and F. Schreiber.
Per Yuenyang, from Manila—Messrs. W. Moll, T. F. Chuck, A. A. Petersen, G. C. Weyman, A. McFerron, W. H. W. Ish, C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. C. B. Welner and infant, Messrs. Yingo San Jose, S. J. Eustaban, C. Gonzalez, F. Fernandez, and 38 Chinese.
Per Shawmut, from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Crosby and child, Miss Ryden, Messrs. E. E. Diet, J. Russell, R. J. Burton, J. A. Morgan, D. C. Alexander, C. B. Stuart, J. J. McGinnis, L. Hartigan, Capt. J. M. Wheat, Mrs. Brodie and son, Mrs. Aaly, Mr. G. M. Luck, Miss L. McDonald, Miss L. A. Colton, Col. Tutherford, Messrs. G. Nattner, E. W. O'Brien, Mrs. E. L. Pallas, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and children, Miss Johnston, Mr. A. Faber, Mrs. and Master Taylor, Mrs. Sawa, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fox, T. St. John, W. Rogers, B. H. Smith, A. J. Long and A. W. Rider.

Passengers departed.
Per El Kantara, for Saigon—Mr. J. Thevenet, For Colombo—Mrs. Katherine. For Matseilles—Mr. Gamero Lorenzo.
Per Rubi, for Manila—Mrs. and Miss Ba'dwin, Mrs. Krig, Mrs. Levor, Mr. H. Jacob, Mrs. and Miss Garcia, Masters Garcia, R. and A. Danon, Mr. J. T. Musell, Miss Maria Rolonia, Messrs. A. M. Limke, A. K. Rissoe, Neely, Mrs. Risser, Mrs. Neely, Mr. J. van Conth, Mr. Recard, Missina Di Anes, Mrs. Maria Sallanga Dy Pieng, Mr. Lyons, and Mrs. Danon.

Shipping Report.
Sir. Yuenyang from Manila—Light variable winds, fine clear weather, smooth sea.
Sir. Haimun from Tamsui—Fine clear weather, smooth sea, light SWly breeze.
Sir. Badoin from Mojito—Fine weather and smooth sea; passed a number of dead bodies.

Vessels in Port.
STEAMERS.
Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1,354, Adam, 5th July, —Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Cox, 12th July, —Pekalongan 3rd July, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.
Craigball, Br. s.s., 2,868, Milne, 13th July, —New York 25th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Cyprus, Br. s.s., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 11th July, —Cebu 23rd June, Coal.—Order.
Devayong, Ger. s.s., 1,057, S. Gorchon, 14th July, —Kobikue 8th July, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.
Eva, Nor. s.s., 1,926, Salvesen, 10th July, —Cardiff 17th May, Coal.—Order.
Hero, Nor. s.s., 2,418, O. Syvertsen, 8th July, —Nuchinotsu 1st July, Coal.—M. & B. K.

Kirkfield, Br. s.s., 2,201, T. B. Watson, 9th July, —Calcutta 22nd June, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake, 9th July, —Calcutta 24th June, Penang and Singapore 4th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, Harjes, 12th July, —Bangkok 6th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Marlechen, Ger. s.s., 2,521, F. Georides, 13th July, —Saigon 9th July, Ballast.—J. & Co.
Merceda, Br. s.s., 3,300, McGregor, 14th July, —Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast.—Order.
Mogolla, Am. s.s., 8,750, W. F. S. Foster, 11th July, —San Francisco 7th June, Honolulu 13th July, Yokohama 27th, Kobe 2nd July, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 8th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Newby Hall, Br. s.s., 2,840, A. Buck, 6th July, —Barry 26th May, Coal.—Order.
Numantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Brehrer, 10th July, —Mojito 5th July, Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Pronto, Nor. s.s., 838, K. Larsen, 15th July, —Haiphong 15th July, and Hailow 14th, Rice and Sugar.—A. R. M.
Samson, Ger. s.s., 993, F. Richwald, 12th July, —Bangkok 5th July, Rice—M. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 14th July, —Manila 11th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s., 2,495, H. Koops, 11th July, —Macassar 2nd July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Zambesi, Br. s.s., 2,415, Rooney, 12th July, —Calcutta 28th June, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
Combrinbar, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,151, George, 2nd June—Cardiff 2nd Jan., Coal.—Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Tsina	Manila	D. & S.	July 18
Peking	Singapore	B. & S.	July 18
Austria	Singapore	S. W. & Co.	July 18
Chihli	Manila	P. M. Co.	July 19
Malacca	Shanghai	M. & Co.	July 19
Athena	Singapore	P. & O.	July 20
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. Co.	July 22
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	July 31
Arabia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	up 3
Ras Dara	New York	S. T. & Co.	Aug. 21

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.
Travancore at Kowloon Dock.
Humber
Germania
Hoching
Haimun
Shawmut
Mont Blanc Cosmopolitan
Drafer Aberdeen

Ships Passed The Canal.
Outward—14th June—Don of Crombie, Austria.
17th June—Libria, Grafton, Palocul, Keenum, Fengien, Verdanda. 21st June—Southgrove. 24th June—Malacca, Pak Ling. 27th June—Berleth. 30th June—Wittakind, Achilles, Agincourt. 4th July—Poon, Alholl, Rhenania, Pyrrhus, Stuttgart, Bormexchange, Sydney, Korana, Oceano. 7th July—Antenor, Candia, Gloray, Machan, Marlonthshire. 12th July—Prins Eitel, Friedrich. 14th July—Armand, Babil, Ophack, Ulyssa, Orisli, Indramita.
Homeward—24th June—Indramit. 4th July—Bayer, Seyvola. 12th July—Socotra. 14th July—Kintuch, Zelen.

Arrivals at Home—14th June—Katsow.
17th June—Agamemnon. 21st June—Proust. 24th June—Artemida, Tenzak. 27th June—Jason, Pera. 30th June—Schaylith, Trelia, Ernest Simons, Slavonia. 4th July—Roth, Nativella. 7th July—Lougher, Gela. 12th July—Laertes, Nevenue, Dordanus, Diodot, Tydeus. 14th July—Bayern, Benalder, Hudson, Polynestia.

Post Office.

A Mail will clear for:
Hohow and Haiphong—Per Pronto, 16th July, 8 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Erling, 18th July, 10 A.M.
Bangkok—Per Machew, 18th July, 10 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Mogolla, 18th July, 11 A.M.

Tientsin—Per Wotang, 18th July, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Takang, 18th July, 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Taming, 18th July, 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kluhah, 18th July, 3 P.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 18th July, 2.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Mojito, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tjilatjap, 18th July, 3 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong—Per Johanne, 18th July, 5 P.M.

Per Hengshang, 19th July, 12.15 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Functon Per Sackien, 20th July, 11 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Shawmut, 20th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshang, 20th July, 12.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 21st July, 12.15 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Wotang, 21st July, 2 P.M.

Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Chunyang, 21st July, 2 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Tungking, 21st July, 2 P.M.

July 2 P.M.
Sourabaya, Wei-hai-wei, Chifoo and Tientsin—Per Chihli, 21st July, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Yuenyang, 21st July, 3 P.M.
Keelung, Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per Numantia, 21st July, 5 P.M.
Manila—Per Zafro, 22nd July, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 22nd July, 12.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 24th July, 1.15 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuncoria—Per Tourane, 25th July, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 25th July, 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 26th July, 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hengshang, 27th July, 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per Rubi, 28th July, 1.15 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuncoria—Per Chihli, 29th July, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 2nd Aug., 11 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Taitan, 2nd Aug., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Albatross, 9th Aug., 11 A.M.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate for 4 cents for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.
The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2½d. to 2d. for each half ounce.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.
Mails for Namiao, Sanbue, Koonmoon, Kumbuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.
No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Alexander, D. C. Large, H. J. C.
Baker, A. B. Lewis, A. R.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis, L. S.
J. E. and child Luckie, A. R.
Birbeck, R. J. Macdonald, D.
Bisell, W. S. Mattois, Dr. O.
Bisney, S. Mattois, Dr. O.
Blair, D. K. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Brighton, E. G. Marries, Miss
Broughall, L. M. Marries, Miss
Bunney, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.
W. C. Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. Morrison, Mrs.
H. K. Murkens, Miss
Cheah, F. D. Murray, E. H.
Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis Murray, P. C.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Newton, G. F.
R. G. Norton, G. F.
Clark, I. Offord, Mr. Patey E.
Clegg, R. M., Esq. Lt. Olliffe, C. C.
Cobly, J. F. Pan, Mr. F. N. Le
Cobly, W. F. Fardis, W.
Craig, J. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Cunningham, G. Peterson, A. A.
Davies, F. O. Deacon, F. B.
Doolittle, F. H. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
Down, G. E. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.
Dowling, Mr. T. C. Rochet, L.
Fawcett, L. L. Rozenstock, C. W.
Fletcher, H. Scott, A. O.
Frost, B. L. Shaw, F. E.
Gilbert, H. Skinn, A. J.
Glover, C. Skott, C.
Grona, A. W. Sweeney, E. A.
H. H. S. Hoong, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Hall, Capt. T. Stanley, H. H.
Harding, R. Stein, A. L.
Harris, Capt. F. Stewart, W. M.
Hastell, H. J. Swindell, Dr. Edgar
Hickel, H. Thompson, M. L.
Hickel, W. O. Thombrow, J.
Houlder, Mr. and Mrs. Trimmell, W. D.
Uhl, F.
Hurst, R. M., Engineer. Unbehauen, C. H.
Capt. Vickers, R. C.
Innes, Capt. R. Walk, A. D.
Kemp, H. H. Wain, Miss E.
Kemp, F. Weyman, G. C.
Loring, H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs.
Laing, Dr.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Dann, G. H. Russell, Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, E. Grant
Gibbons, J. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Kaptein, B. D. Grant
Lyons, F. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Marchant, Capt. and Montague
Mrs. and children Wilson, Dr. Newell
McPherson, J. L. Young, J. Ashton
Nicholls, E. A.

OCCIDENTAL.

Anderson, G. Key, Dr. H.
Baumann, Dr. Med. Krill, G.
Chandler, Lieut. Army Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.
Rduc "Dept. Lowe, Miss Sisie
Fisher, R. Major, Capt. and Mrs.
Hales, G. L. and child
Harms, F. Munro, Miss A.
Hedges, G. Chme, A.
Hochne, Dr. Med. Owen, O. E.
Jensen, H. Rasmussen, M.
Kanitz, R. Vojacek, R.

KOWLOON.

Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Knagg, Dr. Samuel T.
Pinkers and child Price, Capt. and Mrs.
Hall, J. S. O. L.

July 16 at 10 a.m. 29.82
July 16 at 4 p.m. 29.75
Temperature 85 85
Humidity 75 66
Rainfall

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I. H. P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacriety	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Weihaiwei
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Weihaiwei
Arcton	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander R. H. Heaton	Weihaiwei
Arcton	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Shanghai
Baden	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Weihaiwei
Cherub	torpedo boat destroyer	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Weihaiwei
Clio	water tank and tug	390	6	300		Hongkong
Diadem	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yangtze </td
Dee	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Captain H. W. Savory	en route Weihaiwei
Erne	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander H. E. Sullivan	Weihaiwei
Euric	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander Bathur	Hongkong
Exe	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	Weihaiwei
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander Stevenson	Weihaiwei
Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Hon. Stopford	Weihaiwei
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut. Commander J. May	Weihaiwei
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut. Commander Richards	Weihaiwei
Hecla	special service torpedo-v.	6,400	—	2,400	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	Weihaiwei
Impregna	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Shortland	Weihaiwei
Impregna	cruiser, 1st class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain William B. Fawcner	en route Weihaiwei
Isabella	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander C. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Jasus	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	85	4	1,800	Lieut. Commander E. V. R. Digmore	Yangtze </td
Moorehen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut. Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Oter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander J. Kiddle	Weihaiwei
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Commander C. E. Moore	Surveying
Robin	river gunboat	85	3	740	Lieut. Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	3	740	Commander A. H. T. Atlay	en route Weihaiwei
Sirius	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain C. H. H. Moore	Yangtze </td
Snake	river gunboat	85	3	740	Lieut. Commander Davidson	Yangtze </td
Taken	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	In reserve	Hongkong
Sutle	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain W. L. Grant	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,000	6	—	Commodore Dicken	Hongkong
Tal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut. Commander E. Secretan	Yangtze </td
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander Gregory	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	surveying ship	355	6	6,300	Commander R. W. Glennie	Surveying
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander C. E. L. Thomas	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut. Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson	Yangtze </td
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut. Commander Hugh Somerville	Yangtze </td
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut. Commander Jas. F. Knox	Yangtze

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	
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